

F. Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity From Primary Metals Facilities.

1. Coverage of This Section.

- a. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section apply to storm water discharges from the primary metal industry. Activities covered include, but are not limited to, storm water discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore. Coverage includes the following types of facilities:
- 1) Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wiredrawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC code 331).
 - 2) Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC code 332).
 - 3) Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC code 333).
 - 4) Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC code 334).
 - 5) Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire (SIC code 335).
 - 6) Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC code 336).
 - 7) Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC code 339).
- b. Co-Located Industrial Activities. When an industrial facility, described by paragraph *a.* (above), has industrial activities being conducted onsite that meet the description(s) of industrial activities in another section(s), that industrial facility shall comply with any and all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of the other section(s) in addition to all applicable requirements in this section. The monitoring and pollution prevention plan terms and conditions of this multi-sector permit are additive for industrial activities being conducted at the same industrial facility. The operator of the facility shall determine which other monitoring and pollution prevention plan section(s) of this permit (if any) are applicable to the facility.

2. Special Conditions.

- a. Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges. There are no additional requirements beyond those described in *Part II.A.2.* of this permit.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

- a. Contents of Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
- 1) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.
 - 2) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or that may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from storm drains on the facility. Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be significant pollutant sources. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:
 - a) Drainage.
 - (1) A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, locations where major spills or leaks identified under paragraph 3.a.2)c) (Spills and Leaks) of this section have occurred, and the locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents or baths, sand, slag or dross, liquid storage tanks or drums, processing areas including pollution control equipment such as baghouses, and storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. The map shall also indicate areas of the facility where accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter from operations such as furnace or oven emissions or losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc., is likely, and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. The map must indicate the outfall locations and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the

outfalls.

- (2) For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with industrial activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of a chemical; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified.
- b) Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives. This description should also include areas with the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities. The description shall be updated whenever there is a significant change in the type or quantity of exposed materials, or material management practices, that may affect the exposure of materials to storm water.
 - c) Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the date of the submission of a *Notice of Intent (NOI)* to be covered under this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.
 - d) Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.
 - e) Risk Identification and Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities: loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; outdoor

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manufacturing or processing activities; significant dust or particulate generating processes occurring indoors or out, with or without pollution control equipment in place to trap particulates; and onsite waste disposal practices. The description shall specifically list any significant potential source of pollutants at the site and for each potential source, any pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., chemical oxygen demand, oil and grease, copper, lead, zinc, etc.) of concern, shall be identified.

- 3) Measures and Controls. Each facility covered by this permit shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:
 - a) Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in a clean, orderly manner. The pollution prevention plan should consider implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, where applicable.
 - (1) Establish a cleaning or maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, particularly areas of material loading/unloading, material storage and handling, and processing.
 - (2) Pave areas of vehicle traffic or material storage where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practical. Institute sweeping programs in these areas as well.
 - (3) For unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical, storm water management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment should be considered.
 - b) Source Controls. The permittee shall consider preventive measures to minimize the exposure of significant materials (as described in paragraph 3.a.3) of this section) to precipitation and storm water runoff. The permittee should consider the implementation of the following measures, or equivalent measures, to reduce the exposure of all materials to storm water:
 - (1) Relocating all materials, including raw materials, intermediate products, material handling equipment, obsolete equipment, and wastes currently stored outside to inside locations.

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- (2) Establishment of a schedule for removal of wastes and obsolete equipment to minimize the volume of these materials stored onsite that may be exposed to storm water.
 - (3) Substitution of less hazardous materials, or materials less likely to contaminate storm water, or substitution of recyclable materials for nonrecyclables wherever possible.
 - (4) Constructing permanent or semipermanent covers, or other similar forms of protection over stockpiled materials, material handling and processing equipment. Options include roofs, tarps, and covers. This may also include the use of containment bins or covered dumpsters for raw materials, waste materials and nonrecyclable waste materials.
 - (5) Dikes, berms, curbs, trenches, or other equivalent measures to divert runoff from material storage, processing, or waste disposal areas.
- c) Preventive Maintenance.. A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- (1) A schedule for inspection and maintenance of all particulate emissions control equipment should be established to ensure proper operation. Inspections should be conducted as described in paragraph 3.a.3)e) below. Detection of any leaks or defects that could lead to excessive emissions shall be repaired as soon as practicable. The permittee shall consider ways to reduce emissions including but not limited to: upgrading or replacing existing equipment; collecting runoff from areas of deposition for treatment or recycling; or changes in materials or processes to reduce the generation of particulate matter.
 - (2) Structural *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* shall be visually inspected for signs of washout, excessive sedimentation, deterioration, damage, or overflowing, and shall be repaired or maintained as soon as practicable.
- d) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where spills could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Consideration should be given to specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a clean up should be available to personnel.

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- e) Inspections. Qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility at appropriate intervals, but no less frequently than once during each of the following periods: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. Inspections shall be conducted on a quarterly basis and address, at a minimum, the following areas where applicable:
 - (1) Air pollution control equipment such as baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones, should be inspected on a routine basis for any signs of disrepair such as leaks, corrosion, or improper operation that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The permittee should consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks or blockage in ducts. Visual inspections shall be made for corrosion, leaks, or signs of particulate deposition or visible emissions that could indicate leaks.
 - (2) All process or material handling equipment such as conveyors, cranes, and vehicles should be inspected for leaks, drips, etc. or for the potential loss of materials.
 - (3) Material storage areas such as piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks or drums, should be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or storm water runoff.
- f) Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify periodic dates for such training.
- g) Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.
- h) Non-storm Water Discharges.
 - (1) Certification. The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

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The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* of this permit. Such certification may not be feasible if the facility operating the storm water discharge associated with industrial activity does not have access to an outfall, manhole, or other point of access to the ultimate conduit that receives the discharge. In such cases, the source identification section of the storm water pollution prevention plan shall indicate why the certification required by this part was not feasible, along with the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site. A discharger that is unable to provide the certification required by this paragraph must notify the *Executive Secretary* in accordance with paragraph 3.a.3)h)(3) (below).

- (2) Exceptions. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part II.A.2.* (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.
 - (3) Failure to Certify. Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Executive Secretary* within 180 days after submitting an *NOI* to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State that are not authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.
- i) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas that, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion. The plan shall also contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those that control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that

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measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (see paragraph 3.a.2) of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures may include: vegetative swales, reuse of collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, and wet detention/retention devices or other equivalent measures.

- j) Management of Runoff. Facilities shall consider implementation of the following storm water management practices or other equivalent measures to address pollutants of concern:
 - (1) Vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment prior to discharge through an inlet or catch basin.
 - (2) Media filtration such as catch basin filters and sand filters.
 - (3) Oil/water separators or the equivalent.
 - (4) Structural *BMPs* such as settling basins, sediment traps, retention or detention ponds, recycling ponds or other equivalent measures.
- 4) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:
 - a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity such as material storage and handling, loading and unloading, process activities, and plant yards shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan, as well as process related pollution control equipment shall be observed or tested to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.
 - b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph 3.a.2) of this section (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) and pollution prevention measures

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and controls identified in the plan in accordance with paragraph 3.a.3) of this section (Measures and Controls) shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

- c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph 3.a.4)b) (above) of this section shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years from the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.
 - d) Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under 3.a.3)e), the compliance evaluation may be conducted in place of one such inspection.
- 4. Numeric Effluent Limitations. There are no additional effluent limitations beyond those described in *Part IV.B.* of this permit.
- 5. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
 - a. Analytical Monitoring Requirements. Facilities identified by SIC codes 331, 332, 335, and 336 must monitor their storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at least quarterly (4 times per year during the first and third year of coverage) except as provided in paragraphs 5.a.3) (Sampling Waiver), 5.a.4) (Representative Discharge), and 5.a.5) (Alternative Certification). Primary metals facilities are required to monitor their storm water discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Tables F-1, F-2, F-3, and F-4 below. Facilities must report in accordance with 5.b. (Reporting). In addition to the parameters listed in Tables F-1 through F-4 below, the permittee shall provide the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled; rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff; the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and an estimate of the total volume (in gallons) of the discharge sampled.

Table F-1.
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 331)
Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L

Table F-2.
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 332) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L

Table F-3.
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-Ferrous Metals (SIC 335) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L

Table F-4.
Non-Ferrous Foundries (SIC 336) Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration
Total Recoverable Copper	0.0636 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	0.117 mg/L

- 1) Monitoring Periods. Primary metals facilities shall monitor samples collected during the sampling periods of: January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December for the years specified in paragraph *a.* (above).

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- 2) Sample Type. A minimum of one grab sample shall be taken. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required 72-hour storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge from the facility. The required 72-hour storm event interval may also be waived where the permittee documents that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted. The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable. If storm water discharges associated with industrial activity commingle with process or nonprocess water, then where practicable permittees must attempt to sample the storm water discharge before it mixes with the non-storm water discharge.
- 3) Sampling Waiver.
 - a) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).
 - b) Low Concentration Waiver. When the average concentration for a pollutant calculated from all monitoring data collected from an outfall during one of the indicated yearly monitoring periods (including the last yearly monitoring period covered under the previous permit) is less than the corresponding value for that pollutant listed in Table A-1 under the column Monitoring Cut-Off Concentration, a facility may waive monitoring and reporting requirements in the next yearly monitoring period (with this waiver every other yearly monitoring period may be skipped if conditions in this paragraph are met). The facility must submit to the *Executive Secretary*, in lieu of the monitoring data, a certification that there has not been a significant change in industrial activity or the pollution prevention measures in area of the facility that drains to the outfall for which sampling was waived

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- c) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct quarterly chemical storm water sampling at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirements as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must submit to the *Executive Secretary*, in lieu of monitoring data, a certification statement on the *Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Report (SWDMR)* stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that collecting a sample during a qualifying event is not possible.
 - 4) Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan. The permittee shall include the description of the location of the outfalls, explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents, and estimate of the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient with the *SWDMR*.
 - 5) Alternative Certification. A discharger is not subject to the monitoring requirements of this section provided the discharger makes a certification for a given outfall or on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis in lieu of monitoring reports required under paragraph *b.* below, under penalty of law, signed in accordance with *Part VI.G.* (Signatory Requirements), that material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and are not expected to be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to the *DWQ* in accordance with *Part V.B.* of this permit. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under paragraph *b.* below. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. The certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations.
- b. Reporting. Permittees with primary metals facilities shall submit monitoring results for each

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outfall associated with industrial activity [or a certification in accordance with Sections 3), 4), or 5) above] obtained during the second and fourth year reporting periods, on *Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Report (SWDMR)* form(s) postmarked no later than the 31st day of the following March. For each outfall, one *SWDMR* form must be submitted per storm event sampled. Signed copies of *SWDMRs*, or said certifications, shall be submitted to the *Executive Secretary* at the address listed in *Part V.B.* of permit.

- 1) Additional Notification. In addition to filing copies of *SWDMRs* in accordance with paragraph *b.* (above), primary metals facilities with at least one storm water discharge associated with industrial activity through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system (systems serving a population of 100,000 or more) must submit signed copies of *SWDMRs* to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system in accordance with the dates provided in paragraph *b.* (above).
- c. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each designated period [described in *1)* below] during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event.
 - 1) Visual Monitoring Periods. Examinations shall be conducted in each of the following periods for the purposes of visually inspecting storm water quality associated with storm water runoff or snow melt: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.
 - 2) Sample and Data Collection. Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snow melt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.
 - 3) Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports. Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

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- 4) Representative Discharge. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the examination data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan, a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.
- 5) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the records of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (e.g., drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).
- 6) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.